



E. J. ELLIS, EDITOR.

Troy, Mo.

FRIDAY, - - SEPT. 21, 1866.

FOR CONGRESS,

Gen. OGDON GUITAR, of Boone.

Taxation Without Representation
Is based upon despotism. A government, either national or state, that adopts such a system is afraid to trust the people to administer its laws. To tax the people, and deny to a large portion of them the right to vote, is despotism of the worst form. No government can long sustain itself under such injustice to that portion of her people who are debared their honest and just rights to cast their votes for state and county officers. There is base fraud in the very act.

The infamous law passed by a Radical Legislature in time of war, to defraud thousands of honest voters as any loyal Radical disunion saint in the land, is a disgrace and insult to the people of our State, and a by-word and reproach abroad. The war has virtually been over for a year and a half, save and except the Radical outrages and murders in certain localities in the State, and now, for the Radical party, who are, could a fair and honest election be had, in a minority of fifty thousand or more votes in the State, to attempt to ride over and trample upon the rights justly entitled to thousands of honest voters by this Radical minority, is rather more than we think they will submit to.

The present system of taxation in this State has become burdensome, and every body knows the government of the State has been in Radical hands for the last four or five years, and during that time the taxes have been doubled, and in some cases, they have been trebled on certain persons. Why this great increase of revenue in time of peace, and what is it for? Who gets the money? Let every tax payer examine his tax receipts for the last six years, compare them and answer how much richer he is now than he was six years ago, when his taxes were not more than half, and perhaps less than that, to what they are now. Every tax payer ought to examine into this subject—there is no necessity for the people of our State to be taxed so heavily. To tax you, and then deny you the right to vote! What an outrage—an insult—a mockery—forced upon you in time of war by bayonets, and now, in time of peace, attempted to be forced upon you by FLETCHER and his secretly armed militia. O, liberty! Where is the right to freedom of speech, the press, and the right to be heard in your churches and at the ballot box—Vote the Radical ticket and you are a good man—a saint—and in the estimation of that party, a Radical God will save you. But, as perfection is not full without one other act, you must perform that, and then you will be entitled to a seat on the right hand of the great Radical Lord of all. Hark!—Listen to your doom.

1st. Vote the Radical ticket and shout hosannas to FLETCHER and his armed militia—that is law and order.
2d. Make the negro your equal, and advocate his right to vote, and deny Democrats that right.
Do these things, and you will then be a perfect loyal saint, entitled to all the rights and privileges of a seat at the right hand of the greatest Radical God in the land. That will be an honor, sufficient to make you perfect, and free from punishment, now and hereafter, in this estimation.

DO YOUR DUTY.

The St. Louis Dispatch says the first duty of every citizen, who is a voter, is to vote. There is no excuse for those who do not come forward and deposit their vote for the man of their choice at any and all elections. The man who does not vote has no right to complain at the election of any one, however unfit he may be for the position to which he is elected. It is now all important that every man who is a voter should see that he does not lose his ballot through neglect to register or some other insufficient cause.

We are now subject to radical rule, and we have no doubt they will use all the means in their power to prevent Conservative men from voting. It is well to be on the lookout for them; and endeavor to turn aside their own engineering against themselves. An earnest effort is all that we want, and Radical rule is gone forever in Missouri.

Special Elections in Kentucky.
Elections for members of Congress were held in the Covington and Louisville districts on the 18th inst.—in the former case to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of General G. C. Smith, who has been appointed Governor of Montana, and in the latter to supply the place of General L. H. Rousseau, who resigned after he had been censured for administering a caning to the Radical Mr. Grinnell, of Iowa.

In the Covington district A. H. Ward has been elected over R. B. Carpenter, by a majority of many thousands. He is the same gentleman who was defeated there at the last election, through the action of Gen Palmer, in placing detachments of negro soldiers at the several precincts to "regulate" the polls. In the Louisville district, Gen. Rousseau has been re-elected without opposition.

The Radical War Upon Women.

A few days since we published an account of the arrest of a widow lady of St. Clair, and her being dragged before a Justice of the Peace, charged with the crime of teaching school in that "loyal" county. They have a shorter method of furnishing female teachers in the "loyal" county of Clark. A few weeks ago, Miss Lizzie Mosley, the daughter of a widow, who supports her mother by her own earnings, commenced teaching school at what is called the Baxter school house, in that county. She taught one day, and before dark that evening the house was laid in ashes! Miss Mosley moved her school to a house belonging to Rev. Mr. Turner, a thorough Radical in sentiments though not of the house-burning & throat-cutting class, expecting that his politics would alike protect his property and her school. There she taught two weeks, when on Sunday, the 9th inst., Mr. Turner's house was burned to the ground! The Radical incendiaries who committed these buildings to the flames are known, but it is said cannot be punished in Clark county, because the county officials are Radicals of the pluperfect order. The political character of the county is easily enough understood from an inspection of the election returns. It has a voting population of about 2,500. In June, 1865, there was nothing in the way to prevent Radicals from polling their full vote for the new Constitution, and that matches instrument was indorsed by 615 voters. But the lawlessness, terrorism and house-burnings by Radical infernals prevented a full vote of the opponents of Radicalism, consequently only 56 votes were polled against this Constitution of ours. The Senator from that county in the late Legislature was a Rev. Mr. Cox, another Brownlow of less talent but of equal malignity, whose short speeches in the Senate, on account of their vulgarity and atrocious sentiments, not unfrequently put his Radical confederates themselves to the blush. With such voting and such representatives it is no wonder that murders, incendiarism and other acts of diabolism, are of not infrequent occurrence in Clark. It is doubtful whether it will be any better so long as a large majority of the law-abiding Conservatives tamely permit a lawless minority to rule them.—St. Louis Republican.

Free Speech in the South.
The New York Post advises Gen. Butler, instead of talking of "taking up arms," to stump the South in favor of "equal rights and impartial suffrage." It proposes also to test the rights of free speech by holding a mass Republican Convention in a Southern city. To this the New Orleans Times says: "We hope New Orleans will be the one selected, if this proposition should be accepted. It will then be demonstrated that more freedom of speech exists in this city than in Philadelphia and many other places in the North."

The Times speaks truly. Free speech cannot be enjoyed in Missouri to-day. Radicals forbid Conservatives to make public speeches, and with loaded revolvers restrain Conservatives from holding public meetings. Only a few days since Radical ruffians prevented President Johnson from responding to the welcome extended to him by citizens of Indianapolis, and later at Pittsburgh. If Radicals had the power and the courage, they would deny free speech to all but Radicals, from Maine to California. Wherever they have the power to do it, they are guilty of the outrage.—St. Louis Republican.

Radicals Administering Law.
An old man named Ewing Tucker, living on the Geage, in Morgan county, who had been in the rebel army, returned home last spring, to learn that another old man a neighbor named Bloem, had appropriated his wife. The matter was compromised, however, by the wife returning to her original lord. Subsequently, Bloem induced her again to abandon her husband. Matters stood thus for some time, when Tucker failing to secure the return of his wife, on the 25th ult took his rifle, went to Bloem's house, and with fatal aim sent the gay old Lothario to his long home. Tucker then went to his home and awaited the action of the legal authorities, by whom he was promptly arrested. On the night of the 27th a band of assassins went to the house of the officer having him in charge, took him out and shot him within a few rods of the house, literally riddling his body with pistol balls. This was a radical mode of disposing of the case, and was executed by Radicals.—St. Louis Republican.

Additional Proof.
From the St. Louis Republican.
The late exposures, in conservative journals, of the illegal military organizations placed on foot by Governor Fletcher, for exclusive partisan purposes, produced a storm of indignations and denunciations throughout the State, awakening the people to the necessity of adopting measures of self-defense without a day's delay. The attitude assumed in this exigency by the vast majority of the people of the State, was so significant and momentary, that the Radical officials last week placed themselves in correspondence with General Hancock through one of their number, presenting to the Military Commander a statement of the number of illegal companies complained of. This was followed shortly after with an order from headquarters directing the disbandment of all these armed mobs and the surrender of their arms to the proper department.

There is much concerning this illegal military organization and its designs, of which Conservatives have very little knowledge. The Radicals have acted as guilty conspirators, in secret, and it has been only by fragmentary disclosures, and leaking out of some of the less discreet members of the party that the public has been advised of what was going on. But there can be no doubt that one of the grandest partisan conspiracies, criminal in character, against the most precious rights of the majority of the people, has been concocted against the citizens of Missouri by the Radical minority in power. We do not think that conspiracy has now been abandoned, or that the Radicals have relinquished their purpose to carry the next election by a gigantic system of outrage, fraud and force. As shedding additional light upon this subject, we publish here a letter received yesterday from a citizen of Shelby county.

SHELBYVILLE, Mo.,
September 6th, 1866.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—A company numbering about one hundred, was organized in this county about three or four months since, (all Radicals) and have been armed. The guns were brought here from Shelby on Sunday soon after the company was organized.

James M. Collier, Supervisor of Registration and Radical candidate for Sheriff, is captain of the said company and E. Hawkins, Registrar of this (Black Creek) township, is a Radical candidate for County Assessor.

If we can have a fair registration in this county we shall beat the Reds.

Yours truly,
SHELBY.

We presume that never in the history of partisan politics was such an instance of corruption and rascality known as this. Every element of wrong and outrage is embraced in it. A Radical Convention organizes the means of taking possession of all the offices in the State, and filling all from highest to lowest with Radical partisans. To bring under Radical control the elections of the State, the unscrupulous Radical Governor is authorized to appoint officers for the registration of voters, who are vested with unlimited power, upon their own judgment and discretion, to register applicants to vote, either as qualified voters, or as disqualified, as to them may seem proper, either upon evidence received, or upon their own individual knowledge! They can, under authority of the odious and infamous Radical law, register as disqualified whomsoever they please, that law vesting in their exclusive and final power to decide whether a citizen is qualified to vote or not. From this decision the law provides for no appeal. The authority of the Registering officers is absolute and ultimate. It is manifest therefore that such officers should be men of upright characters, of purity of purpose and lively sense of justice. They should by no means be partisans, or in any manner concerned in party results. They should be removed from all temptation to commit a wrong.

There is good reason to believe that there are throughout the State secret armed organizations under Radical direction, whose design is to control Conservatives and trespass on their rights. And for this Conservatives must be well prepared. We tell the Radical leaders that Conservatives do not intend to submit to outrage in any form. They intend to defend their known rights by every means made necessary by their Radical opponents, peaceably if they can, forcibly if they must. They are determined to worship in their sanctuaries and public places of devotion unmolested by armed Radical outlaws. They are determined to exercise free speech in every county in the State, free from the dictation or intimidation of Radical bullies. They are determined to have the elections of the State free and open. And if Radicals are to appear with deadly weapons and murder peaceable Conservatives, and break up worshipping assemblies and Conservative political meetings, and threaten to appear armed at the polls to control the elections, Conservatives will arm too, to protect their violated rights. They will be ready for any emergency, accepting either peace or war, according as Radicals may force it upon them.

Indorsement of the Philadelphia Conservative Convention.
MACON, GA., Sept. 14.
A large meeting was held here this evening, when a series of resolutions were unanimously passed endorsing the proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention of August 14, and commending the wisdom and patriotism of President Andrew Johnson.

"You must trust the people with their Government."—ANDREW JOHNSON.

"Loyalty."
In the Convention of "Southern Loyalists," at Philadelphia, Pa. Bots, of Virginia, opposed, strenuously, the proposed measure of negro suffrage. He stated that in Virginia there were "80,000 loyalists," and that not 300 of them could be brought to vote for such a measure. Upon this some of the "white trash" present called out "they are not loyal men, then." A new test of loyalty! Vote for negro suffrage and you are loyal. Vote against it, and you are disloyal. Charles D. Drake believes in negro suffrage, and so does the Democrat, both of them advocating it. Radicalism is progressive. It never reaches the lowest root, but is always approaching it, and before November we shall find new tests of loyalty proclaimed. Under the indefinite but comprehensive iron-clad oath, which in some specifications is so uncertain that no inducement can be drawn upon it that will endure judicial scrutiny, it would be easy to include this negro suffrage business. "Giving countenance to the rebellion" is one of the eighty-six specifications of the oath, so inexplicit, vague and dubious, meaning much or little, that a fanatical Abolitionist, regarding slavery and the rebellion as about identical, and viewing a believer in slavery as a believer in secession and rebellion, might be expected to register as "rebel" John Minor Botts, of Virginia, because he discountenances negro suffrage. The Democrat of this city denounced as "disloyal" those who condemned the emancipation proclamation, and the same journal will yet add to its test of loyalty the dogma of universal suffrage. Loyalty, with Radicals, means nothing less nor more than agreement with them in principles and measures.—St. Louis Republican.

All the Decency.

If "want of decency" is "a want of sense," then it is difficult to resist the conviction that the Jacobins are getting absolutely demoralized. Evidences of the melancholy fact confront us every day, and in every exchange paper that meets our eye.

At the meeting of the Radicals at Reading Pennsylvania, the President was called "the infamous traitor, made President by the pistol shot of Wilkes Booth."

The Pittsburgh Gazette calls the President "this demagogue and ruffian."

The President of a meeting at which Johnson was "a drunken trower maker."

The Mac-a-check Press calls the President "the drunken murderer."

Thad Stevens says Egypt was afflicted with lice, and frogs and locusts, but not with Andrew Johnson.

The New York Tribune speaks of the Democratic papers as "hired presses," "purchased journalists," "paltry pettifoggers," &c.

No party that does not feel that it is doomed ever resorts to such indecency. Lawyer Galloway, of Columbus, Ohio, assures us, however, that "the Radical party is the party of Christianity," and as he is stamping Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania for the party, and is paid for it, he should be good authority.—New York Express.

Robbery by Indians.

St. JOSEPH, Sept. 15.
A man, named Abraham Fusky, coming in from the western territories, was robbed last week at Pole Creek, of forty-seven horses by the Indians.

There was quite a snow storm at Golden City, Colorado, on the 8th inst., and men went about their work wrapped up in overcoats.

The quartz mills have resumed operations in Colorado, and large quantities of gold were being taken out.

A Gun to Fire Eighty Times a Minute.

On the 3d of August Mr. Gale made experiments at the Marine Barracks, in Portsmouth, England, with a new rifle, which can be fired eighty times in a minute. He declares that this rate can be kept up for a period limited only by the industry of the firer and the extent of his supply of steel breech-cases, into which the cartridge is placed, and once within which it is almost impossible that any accidental blow can explode them. The arm is very simple in construction, and the barrel remarkably easy to clean, being open at both ends, and the cartridge case is completely cleared out of the pistol or gun at each discharge.

Grasshoppers.

The Kansas City Journal says: We are informed by John R. Griffin, Esq., who has just returned from Junction City, Kansas, that that section is overrun with grasshoppers. They come in swarms from the west so thick that the sun is hidden, wherever they appear. They are faring sumptuously, stripping cornfields, & eating up the grass, weeds and leaves on the trees. The Lawrence Tribune, we also notice, makes mention of their advent, and says their ravages have so far been confined to a track of twelve miles wide and three hundred miles long. Some idea of the vast quantity of these insects may be inferred from the fact of their having got on the railroad track of the Union Pacific road in such numbers as to cause the wheels to slip on the rails.

Delia Schuyler, a young lady, about 17 years old, was badly injured in the town of Summit, Ill., on Sunday last. She was passing a horse attached to a buggy, and her skirt touched the animal, which became frightened and began kicking; his feet got entangled in her skirts, and she was not released until her collar bone and both her legs were broken.

A Reminiscence.
Kansas City, Mo.,
September 7th, 1866.

Editor REPUBLICAN:—As a leading Radical was overheard to say, a few days ago, that everything was prepared to secure a Radical victory in November, and that Conservatives would not be allowed to vote to suit themselves, it brought to mind, how an election was conducted in Westport in 1864. The public were invited to attend and vote their true sentiments, and promised that everything would be so conducted as to have a fair election. This drew a large number of voters to the polls. The election was held in a room upon the second story of the building, and when the voters ascended to the place of voting, they were coerced by men in military garb, to vote to suit the military looking individuals, and no escape was allowed to the unfortunate Conservative who was caught in the trap, but he was forced to vote. Guards were so arranged as to cut off egress from the place of voting, until the ballot was secured in favor of the Republican ticket.

Now, this may be the game that is intended by Fletcher, Drake & Co., in November. Let the true Conservatives be on the alert and rally in squads, and protect the ballot box from desecration.

CONSERVATIVE.

Radical Secrets—Disclosure by A Drunken Radical.

St. LOUIS, Sept. 12.

EDITOR DISPATCH:—An ex-Brigadier General of the Federal army, who is a Radical (I had like to have said of the first war, but he has little to do with that element), a lawyer of fifteen years residence in St. Louis, and had two brothers in the rebel army—while full of liquor, on Saturday 1st, and excited by the incidents of the President's reception, stated that his party had over ten thousand men organized, and would sweep the Conservatives out of existence, when the proper time arrived. Perhaps, Mr. Editor, he can tell us how many cannons.

"Negro Code" in South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, Sept. 14.

Further legislation on the subject of the negro code has been postponed till the regular session of the Legislature.

Resolutions were introduced and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, requesting the President to inform military officials that the war is ended in South Carolina; also requesting the continuance of Provost Marshal's Courts and the restricting of the jurisdiction of Military Courts within the limits prescribed by the Articles of War.

A Curious Sentence.

The following curious sentence, "Sator arepo torat opera rotas," is not first class Latin, but may be freely translated—"I cease from my work; the sower will wear away his wheels." It is, in fact, something like a nonsense verse, but has these peculiarities: 1. It spells backward and forward all the same. 2. Then the first letter of each word spells the first word. 3. Then all the second letters of each word spell the second word. 4. Then all the third; and so on through the fourth and fifth. 5. Then commencing with the last letter of each word spells the first word. 6. Then the next to the last of each word, and so on through.

How to Destroy Rats.

The appended method is said to be an excellent means of destroying rats in a house, viz: Oil of amber and ox gall mixed in equal parts, added to thin oat meal and flour sufficient to form a paste; divide it into little balls, and lay in the middle of the apartment infested. These balls will form an irresistibly attractive bait for the rats, who ravenously eat them, but will immediately be seized with intense thirst. Several vessels of water must be laid close by, at which the rats will drink till they die on the spot.—Butcher.

Shocking Accident.

Last Thursday while a young man named Thomas Price was blasting a well on the premises of Mr. Reynolds, in Carroll county, a charge of powder was prematurely exploded, mangle him in a horrible manner. The ragged rocks thrown up by the explosion tore all the flesh off one of his arms from the wrist to the elbow, fractured his skull, put out both of his eyes, and tore all the flesh from the lower part of his face. It is thought that he cannot recover. A son of Mr. Reynolds was in the well with Price at the time of the explosion, but escaped without injury.

Some of our citizens have had their e-

quantity a little disturbed by the report that Mr. Campbell, the Supervisor of Registration for this county, had received authority from headquarters to organize a military company in this county. That such authority has been given is correct, as Mr. Campbell has so informed us; but as he further informed us that he really saw no necessity for it, we hope he will not undertake to get up such an organization.—Paris Mercury.

The officially reported Democratic majority in Kentucky is 37,944. That will do until Missouri beats it by 13,000.—We wouldn't be satisfied with such an inconsiderable gain if we were not hampered by an eighty-six barreled test oath, a half dozen negro regiments, two or three hundred Radical Registrars, and a positively barbarous Ogle by the name of Drake. Ninety thousand would be our smallest figure; if it were not for these troublesome drawbacks.—St. Louis Times.

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD.

ON SUNDAY, APRIL 8th, 1866, and further notice, the Passenger Express train will run daily, Sundays excepted, at the time table below.

Trains from St. Louis North.	
Leaves	St. Louis
St. Charles	7:30 A. M.
Westville	10:40 A. M.
Warrenton	12:30 P. M.
High Hill	1:40 P. M.
Monty City	2:30 P. M.
Marionburg	3:30 P. M.
Mexico	4:10 P. M.
Centralia	4:50 P. M.
Sturgeon	5:20 P. M.
Remick	5:40 P. M.
Allen	5:50 P. M.
Clinton	6:00 P. M.
Jackonville	6:30 P. M.
Arrives at Macon	7:30 P. M.

Trains from Macon South.	
Leaves	Macon
Jackonville	9:30 A. M.
Clinton	10:00 A. M.
Cairo	10:10 A. M.
Allen	10:30 A. M.
Remick	1:30 P. M.
Centralia	1:50 P. M.
Mexico	2:30 P. M.
Montgomery City	3:30 P. M.
High Hill	4:10 P. M.
Warrenton	4:50 P. M.
Westville	5:20 P. M.
St. Charles	5:40 P. M.
Arrive at St. Louis	7:30 A. M.

Large figures show where trains meet.

ISAAC H. STURGEON.

St. Louis, Mo., April 27, 1866.

Maguire's Banne Plant.

For more than twenty years this valuable medicine has been in general use as a remedy for dysentery, cholera, and complaints of the bowels incident to summer, and we do not exaggerate when we say that it is the most successful and popular remedy ever offered to the public.—[Missouri Republican.]

This very long remedy can be used to Cholera, Maguire's Extract of Banne Plant, it is infinitely superior to any of the remedies published in the newspapers, no matter from what source they may be derived. It was used in 1849, and in 1850, and in 1851, and in 1852, and in 1853, and in 1854, and in 1855, and in 1856, and in 1857, and in 1858, and in 1859, and in 1860, and in 1861, and in 1862, and in 1863, and in 1864, and in 1865, and in 1866, and in 1867, and in 1868, and in 1869, and in 1870, and in 1871, and in 1872, and in 1873, and in 1874, and in 1875, and in 1876, and in 1877, and in 1878, and in 1879, and in 1880, and in 1881, and in 1882, and in 1883, and in 1884, and in 1885, and in 1886, and in 1887, and in 1888, and in 1889, and in 1890, and in 1891, and in 1892, and in 1893, and in 1894, and in 1895, and in 1896, and in 1897, and in 1898, and in 1899, and in 1900, and in 1901, and in 1902, and in 1903, and in 1904, and in 1905, and in 1906, and in 1907, and in 1908, and in 1909, and in 1910, and in 1911, and in 1912, and in 1913, and in 1914, and in 1915, and in 1916, and in 1917, and in 1918, and in 1919, and in 1920, and in 1921, and in 1922, and in 1923, and in 1924, and in 1925, and in 1926, and in 1927, and in 1928, and in 1929, and in 1930, and in 1931, and in 1932, and in 1933, and in 1934, and in 1935, and in 1936, and in 1937, and in 1938, and in 1939, and in 1940, and in 1941, and in 1942, and in 1943, and in 1944, and in 1945, and in 1946, and in 1947, and in 1948, and in 1949, and in 1950, and in 1951, and in 1952, and in 1953, and in 1954, and in 1955, and in 1956, and in 1957, and in 1958, and in 1959, and in 1960, and in 1961, and in 1962, and in 1963, and in 1964, and in 1965, and in 1966, and in 1967, and in 1968, and in 1969, and in 1970, and in 1971, and in 1972, and in 1973, and in 1974, and in 1975, and in 1976, and in 1977, and in 1978, and in 1979, and in 1980, and in 1981, and in 1982, and in 1983, and in 1984, and in 1985, and in 1986, and in 1987, and in 1988, and in 1989, and in 1990, and in 1991, and in 1992, and in 1993, and in 1994, and in 1995, and in 1996, and in 1997, and in 1998, and in 1999, and in 2000, and in 2001, and in 2002, and in 2003, and in 2004, and in 2005, and in 2006, and in 2007, and in 2008, and in 2009, and in 2010, and in 2011, and in 2012, and in 2013, and in 2014, and in 2015, and in 2016, and in 2017, and in 2018, and in 2019, and in 2020, and in 2021, and in 2022, and in 2023, and in 2024, and in 2025, and in 2026, and in 2027, and in 2028, and in 2029, and in 2030, and in 2031, and in 2032, and in 2033, and in 2034, and in 2035, and in 2036, and in 2037, and in 2038, and in 2039, and in 2040, and in 2041, and in 2042, and in 2043, and in 2044, and in 2045, and in 2046, and in 2047, and in 2048, and in 2049, and in 2050, and in 2051, and in 2052, and in 2053, and in 2054, and in 2055, and in 2056, and in 2057, and in 2058, and in 2059, and in 2060, and in 2061, and in 2062, and in 2063, and in 2064, and in 2065, and in 2066, and in 2067, and in 2068, and in 2069, and in 2070, and in 2071, and in 2072, and in 2073, and in 2074, and in 2075, and in 2076, and in 2077, and in 2078, and in 2079, and in 2080, and in 2081, and in 2082, and in 2083, and in 2084, and in 2085, and in 2086, and in 2087, and in 2088, and in 2089, and in 2090, and in 2091, and in 2092, and in 2093, and in 2094, and in 2095, and in 2096, and in 2097, and in 2098, and in 2099, and in 2100, and in 2101, and in 2102, and in 2103, and in 2104, and in 2105, and in 2106, and in 2107, and in 2108, and in 2109, and in 2110, and in 2111, and in 2112, and in 2113, and in 2114, and in 2115, and in 2116, and in 2117, and in 2118, and in 2119, and in 2120, and in 2121, and in 2122, and in 2123, and in 2124, and in 2125, and in 2126, and in 2127, and in 2128, and in 2129, and in 2130, and in 2131, and in 2132, and in 2133, and in 2134, and in 2135, and in 2136, and in 2137, and in 2138, and in 2139, and in 2140, and in 2141, and in 2142, and in 2143, and in 2144, and in 2145, and in 2146, and in 2147, and in 2148, and in 2149, and in 2150, and in 2151, and in 2152, and in 2153, and in 2154, and in 2155, and in 2156, and in 2157, and in 2158, and in 2159, and in 2160, and in 2161, and in 2162, and in 2163, and in 2164, and in 2165, and in 2166, and in 2167, and in 2168, and in 2169, and in 2170, and in 2171, and in 2172, and in 2173, and in 2174, and in 2175, and in 2176, and in 2177, and in 2178, and in 2179, and in 2180, and in 2181, and in 2182, and in 2183, and in 2184, and in 2185, and in 2186, and in 2187, and in 2188, and in 2189, and in 2190, and in 2191, and in 2192, and in 2193, and in 2194, and in 2195, and in 2196, and in 2197, and in 2198, and in 2199, and in 2200, and in 2201, and in 2202, and in 2203, and in 2204, and in 2205, and in 2206, and in 2207, and in 2208, and in 2209, and in 2210, and in 2211, and in 2212, and in 2213, and in 2214, and in 2215, and in 2216, and in 2217, and in 2218, and in 2219, and in 2220, and in 2221, and in